

The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

NUMBER 26.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

GENUINE Middlesex Oil!

I have this day purchased
RAW AND BOILED OIL
of Mr. ENOS STILES, Middlesex, Vt., which I will sell
to Painters, Paint Dealers and Builders, at the lowest
market prices.
FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist,
Montpelier, Vt.

BEAR IN MIND!
The True Raw and Boiled
MIDDLESEX OIL
cannot be found at every place. So call for all your
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japan Spirits, Tur-
pentine, Brushes, &c.,
at the Drug Store of
FRED. E. SMITH,
Montpelier, Vt.

SMITH'S
ANODYNE
COUGH
DROPS,
have been before the people of Vermont for more than
ten years, and a sale of more than 60,000 Bottles is the
best recommendation of the people.
PHYSICIANS!

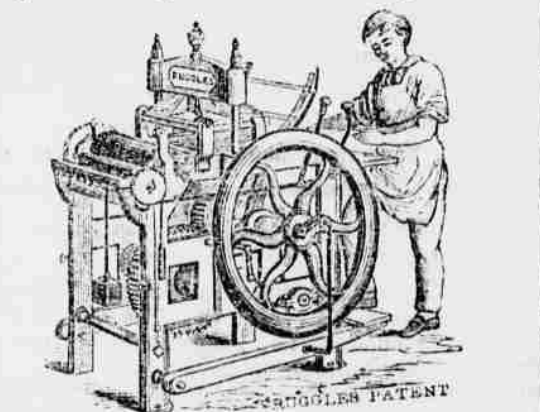
MINISTERS!
AND PEOPLE!
THE OLDEST
MINISTER IN
NEW ENGLAND,
THE REV. FATHER HOBART,
has used it for many years, and recommends its use in
the strongest terms.

MOTHERS USE IT FOR
CHILDREN
TEETHING

and it proves to them the one thing needful, in every
case.
RICH AND POOR,
HIGH AND LOW,
OLD AND YOUNG,
SHOULD USE
SMITH'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS
Only 25 cents per bottle.
FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist, Proprietor,
Montpelier, Vt.

1000
CEDAR POSTS
FOR SALE BY
D. & W. C. LEWIS,
Montpelier, April 29, 1861.

MAMMOTH
Printing Establishment,



FREEMAN BUILDING,
STATE STREET, MONTPELIER.

THE FREEMAN AND MESSENGER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
in the New Freeman Building, State Street, Montpelier,
is now filled with as extensive a variety of
MODERN TYPE,
Power Job & Hand Presses,
and other
PRINTING MATERIALS,
as any place in the State, and possesses
the best of facilities for executing all kinds of

BOOK, JOB
—OR—
MANIC PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING,
In all its branches neatly and promptly executed, and at
the cheapest rates.

All orders should be addressed to
C. W. WILLARD, Montpelier, Vt.

NEW MUSIC
JUST RECEIVED AT
Wilder's Music Store.

Inauguration Grand March, Dedicated to President Lin-
coln; our Spangled Banner; The Star and Stripes;—
a song and chorus; Our Flag is There; Huzza! Huzza!
Columbia; Our Land; Home to Washington; Our Flag;
Major Anderson, or the Hero of Fort Sumter—Song and
Chorus.

April 29, 1861.

OUR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

ARE NOW

Completely Stocked!

WITH

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOOODS,

Suitable for Spring and Summer.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED WITH

GREAT CARE,

And Bought Entirely

FOR CASH,

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THEM

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

J. W. ELLIS, & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Perfumery,

FISHING TACKLE,

And every thing pertaining to a first class JEWELRY
AND FANCY GOODS STORE

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Justly acknowledged to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING
MACHINE now in use, as its rapid sale most truly proves.

The Universal Hemmer,

Adapted to all kinds of Sewing Machines, and turning a
hem of any width desired.

Machine Thread and Silk

of the best quality.

WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Attended to promptly and in the best manner.

T. C. PHINNEY,

Corner of Main and State Streets.

Montpelier, April 20, 1861.

PAINTS!

Those who want

PURE

Paints and Oils

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

can find the largest assortment in Vermont, at the

DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

L. F. PIERCE & CO.,

MONTPELIER.

P. S. Sole Agents for Stiles's

MIDDLESEX OIL.

COLT'S

REVOLVERS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Colt's Improved and justly
celebrated Revolvers, also lower priced Revolving
Pistols of different manufactures, can be had at
T. C. PHINNEY,
Corner of Main and State Streets.
Montpelier, Vt.

A GREAT CHANCE

FOR

The Next Sixty Days.

We shall dispose of our

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, SOFAS.

CARPETS, PAPER HANGINGS,

AT WAR PRICES.

Our goods must be sold.

may 14th
J. V. BARCOCK, & CO.

PURE

MIDDLESEX OIL.

A certain parties in Montpelier have for years past
sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I deem
it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

Drug and Paint Store

AT

MONTPELIER,

for the sale of my

OIL!

All who wish Oil of the best quality, and

Perfectly Pure!

can get it at my Office in Montpelier, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Merchants, Painters, and those who buy by the Barrel
or more, shall have it at Factory price, delivered at my
Office in Montpelier. ENOS STILES, may 9

L. F. PIERCE, Agent.

Miscellany.

The Rebellion.

The Western Christian Advocate says:
"It is worthy of particular remark, that this
Southern rebellion strikes at the very funda-
mental principles of our Government, and seeks
to overthrow them."

1. Our Government sets out with the doc-
trine that the people are the source of power;
that government and laws derive their authori-
ty from the people, and that this Government
is a Government of the people.

All this is ignored by the movers in the con-
spiracy to break up the Government. The peo-
ple are not allowed any voice at all in the work
of dissolution. A set of usurpers declare a
State out of the Union, and without waiting
for the voice of the people proceed to warlike
acts against the Government of the United
States. A Southern Congress is convened, and
makes war upon the United States; and yet no
member of the Southern Congress has been voted
for by the people. This Congress appoints a
President and a Vice President, neither of whom
has had a single vote from the people. The
leading idea of these Southern self-constituted
office holders, is that the people are their ser-
vants, not they the servants of the people.

2. Another leading idea in the formation of
the American Republic was liberty and equality
among men. All this is now scouted, and the
Declaration of Independence pronounced a lie.
It is now affirmed that Slavery instead of lib-
erty is the true idea of any good Government,
and that our Government must be overthrown
for want of this element, so directly opposed to
all the notions of its founders.

3. The third grand idea which enters into
our Government is union for the maintenance of
the first two great principles here enunciated.
But the Southern revolutionists now declare the
right to shatter this Union to atoms, and have
set themselves in real earnestness to accomplish
its destruction.

The question, therefore, before the Govern-
ment is one of life and death. It is a question
of self-preservation. Shall the Government of
the United States allow itself to be put to
death? The Government of the United States
has wronged no one. The most violent South-
ern fire-eater can not tell in what way the Gov-
ernment has wronged the seceding States, un-
less it has been in paying their debts, protect-
ing their frontiers, giving them a share in all
the offices of honor and profit three times great-
er than they were entitled to by any rule of equity,
and allowing them always to have their own
way under threats that unless they could they
would break up the Union. Because a Presi-
dent has been chosen who was not acceptable to
some of them, is this a reason for breaking up
the best Government that has ever existed?—
Who shall determine who is to be President in
an elective Government, unless it be a majority?
What is to become of a republican Government
unless a majority under the Constitution shall
settle disputed questions? How can any Gov-
ernment exist if a minority at any time has a
right to destroy it? The Constitution provides
checks, so that there can be no oppression of
minorities which will not be likely to find a
speedy remedy.

Under the Constitution, the State of Florida,
although containing a white population of less
than one-half of this city of Cincinnati, has a
representation in the Senate equal to that of
the entire State of Ohio, with a white popu-
lation about equal to the seven Confederate
States put together. The single city of New
York contains a larger white population than
any one of the Confederate States; and yet
each of these States has a representation in the
Senate equal to that of the entire State of
New York; and the whole together equal to
seven times that of New York, whose white
population vastly outnumbers that of the whole
of them.

The question comes up again, Why is this
effort to destroy the Government? What evil
has it done? And there is not a Southern man
wise enough to answer the question. The at-
tempt to break up the Government of the Uni-
ted States is most diabolical. And it is a kind-
ness no less to the revolutionists themselves than
to the loyal portion of the people, to put a stop
to this wretched business. It is sometimes a
kindness to restrain a maniac by force from in-
juring himself or others. He may not like it
at the time, but returning reason will make him
thankful for not having been allowed to destroy
himself in an attempt to kill somebody else.—
The Union must be preserved now, cost what it
may. It were better that every city in the Uni-
on was in ashes, that every railroad was de-
stroyed, and every third man in the nation per-
ish, if need be, in a successful effort to trans-
mit to future ages the blessings of our free institu-

tions, than to allow revolution and treason to
triumph over the land. The issue is now upon
us, and must be met in the spirit which inspired
our fathers; and the contemptible notion that
any petty State can dissolve the Union at pleas-
ure, must be driven from the Western Continent
forever. The glorious heritage of our fathers
is too costly, and too valuable to be made the
sport of every madman. Whatever arrays itself
against those great and blessed principles, which
have made us all we are as a nation, must per-
ish from the earth.

Swift and Sweeping War.

It was a maxim of the Duke of Wellin-
gton that England can not afford a little war.
Neither can this Government—least of all a
little domestic war. If our Federal rule
does not throw its whole hearty strength into a
struggle now begun; if it makes simple de-
fensive action its great object, trusting that
time will mollify the temper of its enemies,
and perhaps bring about a peaceful accommoda-
tion without much effusion of blood; or if
it confines itself to a few isolated demon-
strations of an aggressive character—this con-
flict will surely be protracted for years, and
probably end in dishonor at last. If, on the
other hand, it instantaneously summons every
energy, and confronts rebellion with all the
overwhelming resources at its command; if
it shapes all its plans on the broadest scale,
and goes resolutely and swiftly forward to
execute them—the rebellion may be crushed
out within three months, and in a manner
that will forever prevent all possibility of its
recurrence. The nineteen millions of the
North full well understand that they have got
to make this war the business of the season;
and they are prepared to give to it their
whole mind and energy. There is literally
no limit to their zeal and devotion. Every
thing they are capable of doing, every thing
they are capable of sacrificing for the salva-
tion of the country, is at the command of
the Government. Napoleon, in the day of
his utmost strength, never had greater means
at his disposal for resistless war than Presi-
dent Lincoln has this very twenty-fourth day
of April. He was but to speak, and untold
legions of the bravest men that ever breathed
are before him, and at his feet money beyond
computation. If this holy cause suffers for
want of quickness and breadth of action on
his part, he had better never have been born.
—N. Y. World.

Determination to Preserve the Union.

Many of the Southern revolutionists have
labored under the delusion that when they
should have openly rebelled against the Gov-
ernment, and defied its authority, a powerful
party of Northern sympathizers would spring
up and join them, or would at least forbid and
prevent any army going from the North to
put down rebellion and treason. They were
deceived into this notion by the falsehoods
industriously circulated among them by many
Northern presses. These falsehoods were set
afoot merely for party purposes, and with
their kindred falsehoods, that a large part of
the Northern people were seeking to destroy
the South, have contributed not a little to
our present troubles. The result has shown
that lying is bad policy, even in politics.
Those who have originated the falsehoods
would give any thing now to undo what they
have done.

But since the real danger to our Govern-
ment has come, there is not a man in all the
19,000,000 of Northern freemen to avow
sympathy with Southern treason. Never
since the world began were so many people
so thoroughly, so terribly united, as are the
people of the Northern States, that the
Union shall not be destroyed. Their voice
is like the sound of many waters, and the
sound of mighty thunderings.—W. C. Advo-
cate.

Old Hickory on Nullification.

The following account of an interview at
the White House, which we find quoted in
Parton's 'Life of General Jackson,' will be
read with interest just now, as giving a
glimpse behind the scenes at a period of our
history which bears a close analogy to the
present. At the height of the nullification
excitement, General Sam Dale, of Mississippi,
an old friend of Jackson's called on him at
the Presidential mansion, and the manner in
which the engrossing topic repeatedly breaks
out in the course of conversation in other
matters, shows that it was uppermost in the
old hero's mind. After the first shaking
of hands the narrative of the visit proceeds
as follows:

We walked into his reception room, and I
was introduced to Col. Benton and five or six
other distinguished men. They were all
civil and invited me to visit them. They
were talking over 'nullification,' the engross-
ing subject at that period, and the President
turning to me said, 'General Dale, if this
thing goes on, our country will be like a bag
of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in

the middle or endwise, and it will run out.
'I must tie the bag and save the country.'
The company now took leave, but when I
rose to retire with Col. King, the General
detained me, and directed his servant to re-
fuse visitors till one o'clock. He talked over
our campaigns, and then of the business that
brought me to Washington. He then said,
'Sam, you have been true to your country,
but you have made one mistake in life.
You are now old and solitary, without a
bosom friend or family to comfort you. God
called mine away. But all I have achieved
—fame, power, every thing—would I ex-
change, if she could be restored to me for a
moment.'

The iron man trembled with emotion, and
for some time covered his face with his hands,
and tears dropped on his knee. I was deeply
affected myself. He took two or three turns
across the room, and then abruptly said,
'Dale, they are trying me here; you will
witness it; but, by the God of Heaven, I
will uphold the laws.'

I understood him to be referring to nullifi-
cation again, his mind evidently having re-
turned to it, and I expressed the hope that
things would go right.

'They shall go right, sir!' he exclaimed,
passionately, shivering his pipe upon the
table.

Waterloo after the Battle.

On the surface of two square miles, it was
ascertained that fifty thousand men and
horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe
grain which had covered the field of battle,
was reduced to litter, and beaten into the
earth, and the surface, trodden down by the
cavalry and furrowed deeply by the cannon-
wheels, strewn with many a relic of the fight.
Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms
and broken swords; all the variety of military
ornaments, lance caps and Highland bon-
nets; uniforms of every color, plumes and
pennons; musical instruments, the apparatus
of artillery, drums, bugles; but, good God!
why dwell on the harrowing pictures of a
foughten field?—each and every ruinous dis-
play bore mute testimony to the misery of
such a battle. * * * Could the melan-
choly appearance of this scene of death be
heightened, it would be by witnessing the re-
search of the living, amid its desolation, for
the objects of their love. Mothers and wives
and children, for days were occupied in that
mournful duty; and the confusion of the
corpses—friend and foe intermingled, as they
were—often rendered the attempt at recog-
nizing individuals difficult, and sometimes im-
possible. * * * In many places the dead
lay four deep upon each other, marking the
spot some British square had occupied, ex-
posed for hours to the murderous fire of a French
battery. Outside, lance and cuirassier were
scattered thickly on the earth. Madly at-
tempting to force the serried bayonets of the
British, they had fallen in bootless essay by
the musketry of the inner files. Farther on,
you trace the spot where the cavalry of France
and England had encountered; chasseur and
hussar were intermingled; and the heavy
horses of the Imperial Guard were interper-
sed with the gay chargers which had carried
Albion's chivalry. Here the Highlander and
tirallleur lay, and the dragon, with green Er-
in's badge upon his helmet, was grappling in
death with the Polish lancer. On the sum-
mit of the ridge, where the ground was cum-
bered with the dead, and trodden fetlock
deep in mud and gore by the rush of cavalry,
was the spot where Napoleon had been de-
feated. In the hollow below, the last strug-
gle of France had been made; there the Old
Guard attempted to meet the British and af-
ford time to their disorganized companions to
rally.

The Living Word.

On the door of the great mosque in the
old city of Damascus are inscribed these re-
markable words, 'Thy kingdom, O Christ, is
an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion en-
dureth throughout all generations.' For twelve
centuries that mosque, once a Christian
church, has ranked among the very holiest
sanctuaries in the Mohammedan world. For
twelve centuries the name of Christ has been
regularly blasphemed in it, and the disciples
of Christ have been regularly cursed in it.—
The inscription, nevertheless, has remained,
unimpaired by time, undisturbed by man, as if
to prove that no amount of human power, that
no refinement of human cruelty, could destroy
Christ's kingdom. That inscription was un-
known during the long reign of Mohammedan
intolerance and oppression; but just at the
time when religious liberty was partially re-
stored, and Christian missionaries were en-
abled to establish a church in that city, it was
again brought to light, and served to encour-
age them in their work of faith and labor of
love, remembering and applying the prophecy
'And they shall build the old wastes, they
shall raise up the former desolations, and they
shall repair the waste cities, the desolations
of many generations.'—Isa. lxi. 4.—Central
Presbyterian.